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mand of the regiment detailed to supervise the execution of prophylactic measures in the Caspian provinces during the prevalence there of the last cholera epidemic.

Colonel Artamonoff asserts that plague was carried to Tamatave by sambouks arriving from Bombay. Thanks to the energetic measures taken plague has disappeared at Tamatave. The prohibition of departures from Tamatave during the epidemic probably saved Europe from plague contamination.

At Aden, Colonel Artamonoff states, quarantine exists only in name. Vessels arrive daily from India with sick persons, remain in port one or two days, and receive free pratique, and depart for Europe. Bodies of persons who have died of plague on the voyage are thrown into the sea. If all vessels, with or without pilgrims, stopped at Camaran it is probable that plague would not be propagated. Camaran, with its magnificent quarantine structures and its complete disinfection plant, is unique as a Red Sea station, and constitutes the best and only real defence against the introduction of plague and cholera.

At Djiddah, in spite of the revolt of the people against sanitary measures, the agents of the health office, aided by the authorities, have done much to arrest the disease. Plague might, however, very well be imported into the Hedjaz by clandestine arrivals from infected countries, contraband trade being general on the Red Sea coast, especially in the vicinity of Djiddah.

As regards the lazaretto in Egypt, the measures taken at that station against plague are not reassuring and are very carelessly executed. The general service makes deplorably slow progress. In consequence, Europe can rely for protection only on Camaran. It is necessary that an international flotilla be stationed permanently either at Suez or Port Said to detain and hold in observation for several days every vessel arriving from infected countries. Only by this means is it possible to avoid the occurrence of cases similar to that of the *Peninsular*, on board of which 2 cases of plague broke out. One of the persons attacked died during the voyage, and the body was thrown into the sea before the arrival of the steamer at Suez.

#### FOREIGN STATISTICAL REPORTS.

**AUSTRALIA**—*New South Wales—Sydney*.—Month of February, 1899. Estimated population, 426,950. Total number of deaths, 415, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 12; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 30, and 37 from phthisis pulmonalis.

**AUSTRIA**—*Brunn*.—Month of February, 1899. Estimated population, 82,600. Total number of deaths, 263, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 2; measles, 7; scarlet fever, 2, and 63 from phthisis pulmonalis.

**BAHAMAS**—*Dunmore Town*.—Two weeks ended April 24, 1899. Estimated population, 1,472. Total number of deaths, 1. No contagious diseases.

*Governors Harbor*.—Week ended April 22. Estimated population, 1,500. Total number of deaths, 2. No contagious diseases.

*Green Turtle Cay*.—Two weeks ended April 20. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

*Inagua*.—Three months ended March 31. Estimated population, 1,200. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

*Nassau*.—Two weeks ended April 26. Estimated population, 12,000. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

**BERMUDA**.—Two weeks ended April 14, 1899. Estimated population, 15,013. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

**BRAZIL**—*Ceará*.—Month of March, 1899. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 340. No contagious diseases reported.

COLOMBIA—*Colon*.—Two weeks ended April 23, 1899. Estimated population, 8,000. Total number of deaths, 7. No contagious diseases.

FRANCE—*Rouen*.—Month of March, 1899. Estimated population, 112,657. Total number of deaths, 365, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 2; measles, 15; scarlet fever, 2; whooping cough, 5, and 54 from phthisis pulmonalis.

*St. Etienne*.—Two weeks ended March 31, 1899. Estimated population, 135,784. Total number of deaths, 147, including 17 from phthisis pulmonalis.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended April 8, 1899, correspond to an annual rate of 21.7 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,404,408. The highest rate was recorded in Wolverhampton, viz, 39.9, and the lowest in Cardiff, viz, 11.8.

*London*.—One thousand eight hundred and sixteen deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 29; scarlet fever, 8; diphtheria, 34; whooping cough, 58; enteric fever, 6, and diarrhea and dysentery, 11. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 20.8 a thousand. In Greater London 2,427 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 19.4 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 10 from diphtheria, 13 from measles, 2 from scarlet fever, and 15 from whooping cough.

*Ireland*.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended April 8, 1899, in the 23 principal town districts of Ireland was 27.3 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,053,188. The lowest rate was recorded in Carrickfergus, viz, 5.8, and the highest in Ballymena, viz, 39.5 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 220 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 4; influenza, 15; measles 2, and whooping cough, 5.

*Scotland*.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended April 8, 1899, correspond to an annual rate of 21.8 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,587,414. The lowest mortality was recorded in Edinburgh, viz, 17.7, and the highest in Aberdeen, viz, 27.3 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 665, including diphtheria, 9; measles, 22; scarlet fever, 3, and whooping cough, 23.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended April 15, 1899, correspond to an annual rate of 19.5 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,404,408. The highest rate was recorded in Manchester, viz, 28.3, and the lowest in Cardiff, viz, 11.2.

*London*.—One thousand six hundred and twenty-four deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 34; scarlet fever, 6; diphtheria, 20; whooping cough, 54; enteric fever, 14, and diarrhea and dysentery 4. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 18.6 a thousand. In Greater London, 2,101 deaths were regis-

tered, corresponding to an annual rate of 16.8 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 12 from diphtheria, 11 from measles, 2 from scarlet fever, and 17 from whooping cough.

*Ireland.*—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended April 15, 1899, in the 23 principal town districts of Ireland was 25.4 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,053,188. The lowest rate was recorded in Drogheda, viz, 7.6, and the highest in Kilkenny, viz, 56.6 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 224 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 4; influenza, 15, and whooping cough, 4.

*Scotland.*—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended April 15, 1899, correspond to an annual rate of 19.3 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,587,414. The lowest mortality was recorded in Paisley, viz, 16.2, and the highest in Perth, viz, 27.1 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 589, including diphtheria, 2; measles, 13; scarlet fever, 7, and whooping cough, 16.

*Dundee.*—Month of March, 1899. Estimated population, 160,000. Total number of deaths, 264, including diphtheria, 2; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 2; whooping cough, 13, and 22 from phthisis pulmonalis.

*ITALY—Florence.*—Month of February, 1899. Estimated population, 199,080. Total number of deaths, 352, including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 4, and 40 from phthisis pulmonalis.

*JAVA—Batavia.*—Two weeks ended March 25, 1899. Estimated population, 150,000. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

*NORFOLK ISLAND.*—Month of February, 1899. Estimated population, 846. Total number of deaths, 5, including 1 from tuberculosis.

*PARAGUAY—Asuncion.*—From February 13 to March 13, 1899. Estimated population, 45,000. Total number of deaths, 56. No contagious diseases.